UNITY (ic) FAITH SACRIFICE

AZAD HIND

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TODAY and TOMORROW

A Red Letter Day

TODAY is a red letter day in India's history. It was on this day 88 years ago that the first Great War of Indian Independence was waged to throw off the British yoke by force of arms. It was on this day that the entire Indian Nation fought as one man against the British, as they are doing now, as yet unparalleled in the history of any nation. It was the first great armed battle against the British in which Indians from all parts of the country, from the princes to the peasants, soldiers and civilians, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, occupation or language, rallied under one flag and vigorously fought to oust the British marauders from the sacred soil of India. This day—the 10th of May, 1857—will be remembered by every Indian as a sacred day and celebrated with pride and gratitude.

Beginning from 1857, British Imperialism steadily spread its tentacles and ruthlessly tightened its hold on India. Indians were forcibly disarmed and subjected to all sorts of humiliations. India's trade and industry were destroyed, her culture and civilization strangled. Political, cultural and economic enslavement followed dragging her deeper and deeper into the mire. The people were helpless under the growing burden of the Imperialistic yoke. But the Birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885 gave a ray of hope to enslaved India. The nation resumed its struggle for freedom. But disarmed as they were, the struggle did not succeed. Force has got to be met with force. The nation waited for an opportunity, but it did not have to wait for long.

The outbreak of the present global war gave India the just and right opportunity to wage her second and last war of independence. Today this second and last war is being fought by the entire 400 million Indians both at home and abroad. With the all-out support and assistance of the Imperial Nippon Government, the three million Indians in East Asia who have been liberated from British oppression, have formed a mighty army of their own—the Azad Hind Fauj—and also a Government,—the Provisional Government of Azad Hind—both under the dynamic leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Indians ousted the British from Delhi in the first war of Indian Independence of 1857, but missed final victory. Today, inspired by the great heroism and valour of the brave martyrs who sacrificed their lives at the Altar of Mother India in 1857, the Azad Hind Fauj is fighting with grim determination and resolve to oust the British once and for all from our sacred soil and hoist the National Tricolour Flag on the historic Red Fortress of Delhi—the everlasting symbol of our eternal freedom.

Foe's Southward Push On Okinawa Island Held Down

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Nippon Defenders Now Counter-Attacking In All War Theatres

Ryukyu Front, May 9 (Domei)—Nippon defenders of the southern section of Okinawa Island are at present carrying out counter-attacks everywhere against numerically superior enemy forces. At present the enemy is desperately attempting to push southward, employing in the firstline some 100 tanks and 1,500 to 2,000 troops. Nippon defenders, carrying out daring counter-attacks in all areas, are exacting heavy toll from the enemy.

On May 7 our forces intercepted and attacked the enemy's main strength comprising 1,200 troops supported by 30 tanks in the area west of Mayeda. At midnight May 6 our forces also repulsed, by storming attacks, the enemy's spearhead which infiltrated into Uchima, three kilometres north-west of Shuri. Meanwhile, in the sector east of Shuri, enemy forces with tank support reached the vicinity of Gamaja, three and a half kilometres east of Shuri, on the morning of May 7, after which the enemy activity comparatively slackened. The enemy firstline now forms a crescent connecting points south of Gamaja, Kochi and Mayeda.

Since the morning of May 7 an enemy infantry force of about 50 troops supported by three tanks appeared in the vicinity of Yonagusu along the eastern coast. This was followed by an enemy attack with seven or ten tanks against Ohazu and Kochi. About the same time part of the enemy force attempted infiltration into the village south of Mayeda. Enemy attacks were bogged down in the face of stiff interception by Nippon forces.

Enemy Naval Activity In Okinawa Waters Lessens

A Nippon Base in the Okinawa Sector, May 9 (Domei)—Enemy warcraft in Okinawa waters perceptibly slackened in their activities yesterday, Tuesday. The enemy invasion fleet now operating in waters around Main Okinawa Island is known to comprise three battleships, as many cruisers, and 18 destroyers accompanied by some 70 transports. Of these enemy warcraft only one battleship and cruiser made sporadic bombardments against our positions in the Itoman sector, Main Okinawa Island. Throughout yesterday only four enemy raders were counted over Main Okinawa Island, while only two others attacked Kikaigashima Island, Okinawa group.

WAR NOT OVER SO LONG AS NIPPONESE MIGHT REMAINS POWERFUL & IMPLACABLE

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Tough & Blood-stained Road Ahead Grew's Timely Warning To Yankees

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Lisbon, May 8 (Domei)—American Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, speaking over the radio following the announcement of the German surrender, today warned the American people that the war is not over so long as Nippon remains "powerful and implacable," according to a Washington dispatch.

Grew said "a tough and blood-stained" road still lies ahead and although Nippon is fighting alone, she is fighting with cunning and tenacity.

The Acting Secretary of State said that the Americans should not think that Nippon was unprepared for the German defeat. "Nippon has been preparing herself for this for a long time," particularly since the anti-Axis invasion of Normandy, Grew said.

Nippon, Grew said, has organized herself for a total war on an intricate pattern in which nearly every man, woman and child has a part to play.

He warned, "Vast resources are still at the disposal of Nippon. They still sit astride some of the world's great trade routes.

"All factories—large and small—and even home or family units—have been mobilized under government control and supervision to manufacture war materials. Many of their factories are now known to have been shifted underground."

In Manchoukuo and China, Grew went on, the same intense activity is going on. None of the large industrial plants in this area has been touched by American bombers. These factories are near sources of raw materials, are equipped with comparatively new and up-to-date machinery, manned with an adequate supply of labour.

To guarantee the transport of material to and from areas in this inner zone, the Nipponese, Grew said, have improved railroad facilities, double-tracked many of the main lines, built new docks, warehouses and piers and point cities and have mobilized large forces of dock labourers to load and unload cargoes.

Even the complete severance of communications between Nippon and the southern areas will not seriously affect Nippon's food situation. The Nipponese are still producing the bulk of their rice requirements and are supplementing this output with other grain and with imports from Chosen, he declared.

When one considers such factors, it becomes apparent the war is far from over and a terrific, costly struggle still lies ahead in the Pacific, the Acting Secretary of State said.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk Off Okinawa In Air Assault

A Nippon Base in the Okinawa Sector, May 9 (Domei)—The Nippon air force in another aerial strike against enemy surface craft in Okinawa waters yesterday, Tuesday, sank one enemy cruiser with direct bomb hits and heavily damaged one transport. In addition our airmen inflicted some damage on another enemy cruiser or large destroyer by scoring near misses.

1,750 Enemy Casualties On Davao In One Week

Philippine Front, May 9 (Domei)—Nippon marines defending Davao on Mindanao Island inflicted 1,750 casualties on the enemy during a period of about one week since May 1. In addition they knocked out or destroyed some 60 enemy tanks, vehicles, and several artillery pieces.

At present fierce close-range fighting is raging in this sector.

Mass Meeting Here Today To Mark First War Of Indian Independence

An important mass meeting of Indians here will be held today, at 6 p.m. in I.I.L. Syonan Branch premises to commemorate the first War of Indian Independence.

All Indians are requested to attend this important meeting.

PROGRAMME

6.00 P.M. Selected Music by I.B.S. Orchestra.
Song by Azad School Boys and National School children.

6.30 P.M. National Anthem.
Introductory speech by the Chairman.
Prayer for those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of India.
Song by Kumari Mercy Anthony.
Speech in Hindustani.
Song by members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.
Speech in Tamil.
Song by Kumari S. N. Saraswathi.

Nippon To Fight On Until E. Asia Security Assured

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Vital Statement Issued After Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting

Tokyo, May 9 (Domei)—The unconditional surrender of Germany to the anti-Axis powers, while a matter for profound regret for Nippon, will not shake in the slightest manner Nippon's determination to fight on for self-preservation and self-defence as well as for the Liberation of East Asia, declared a statement issued by Government following the extraordinary Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

Germany's capitulation will not cause the slightest change in Nippon's war aims which are self-preservation and self-defence, the statement said. Nippon will fight on in co-operation with her allies in East Asia against the Anglo-American enemies until the latter's aspiration to trample East Asia with selfish desires and by brute force is completely frustrated and the security of East Asia ensured, the statement added.

The text of the statement follows:

"The surrender of Germany who was Nippon's ally is a matter for profound regret for Nippon. As is well known, Nippon's war aims are self-preservation and self-defence. In these Nippon has immovable confidence, and the present drastic change in the war situation in Europe will not cause the slightest change in these war aims. Nippon will fight on in co-operation with her allies in East Asia against the Anglo-American enemies until the latter's inordinate ambition to trample East Asia for self-desire and by brute force is completely frustrated and the security of East Asia is ensured."

1,050 Foe Casualties To Date In Tarakan Fighting

A Nippon Base at the Borneo Front, May 9 (Domei)—Enemy invaders of Tarakan up to the present have suffered a total of at least 1,050 casualties in ground fighting alone since their landing on the island, the Headquarters of the Nippon Army in Borneo revealed in a communique released at noon Monday. The communique indicated that five enemy minesweepers and one motor-launch are known to have been sunk.

The communique said the enemy's attacks were directed mainly at the airfield and oilfield and reservoir areas on the island. In these areas it was added enemy units supported by several tanks each advanced close to our defence positions. All these enemy attacks however have been so far repulsed

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Doenitz Spirited Radio Speech To German Nation

Stockholm, May 8 (Domei)—Flensburg Radio today broadcast a speech by Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz to the German people which said, "In my first speech to the German people on May 1, I declared it was my task to save German lives. I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to help the German people. We must face the hard facts of the present situation.

"The Nazi Party has disappeared. There is no longer unity between the State and Party. The foundations on which the German Reich was built have gone. With the occupation of Germany, power has passed to the hands of the occupying troops. It depends upon them whether I and the Reich Government which I appointed can stay in action or not.

"From 11 a.m. May 3 the guns will be silent. German soldiers, veterans of countless battles, now treading the bitter path of captivity, make the last sacrifices for the lives of our women and children and for the future of our nation. We bow in respect to their gallantry which they have proven a thousand times. We remember the fallen and prisoners. I promised our brave men, women and children to provide them with endurable living conditions so far as is in my power in the coming difficult times. I do not know yet what I shall be able to do to help you in these hard times. We have to face facts.

"Until the German people have a chance to express their will by appointing a Head of State or until the occupation powers make it possible for me to continue in office, if I can be of assistance to our Fatherland by continuing in office I shall do so. My love for Germany and my sense of duty keep me at my difficult post without regard to personal considerations. I shall not remain an hour longer than is compatible with the dignity which I owe to the Reich.

"There is a difficult road ahead for every one of us. We must tread it with dignity, gallantry and discipline which the memory of our dead demands of us. We must be inspired by the will to do our best in work and achievement without which there can be no basis for our future life. We want to march along this road in unity and justice, without which we cannot survive the hardships of times to come.

"I do not want to lag behind you on this thorny path. If my duty calls me to remain in office I shall try to help you all I can. If, however, duty requires me to depart, this step will be taken in service to the people and the Reich."

War Production To Be Boosted In Manchoukuo

Hsinking, May 9 (Domei)—Production of war materials in Manchoukuo is expected to be greatly stimulated and increased with the recent appointment of Ginjiro Fujiwara, former Munitions Minister of Nippon as special "fighting strength inspector" following the adoption of the fighting strength inspection system in April and also with adjustment of the new arms production structure put into effect May 1.

First War Of Independence Awoke Indians From Lethargy; Gave New Spirit & National Consciousness

(By P.K.N.)

After their first defeat at the hands of the British in 1757 at Plassey in Bengal, the Indian people fought an uninterrupted series of hard and bitter battles for over one hundred years. Unfortunately our forefathers did not at first realise that the British constituted a grave threat to the whole of India and they did not, therefore, put up a united front against the enemy. Ultimately when the people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move and in 1857 they fought their last war as a free nation.

The British historians want the world to believe that the war of Independence of 1857 was not a revolt organised for the overthrow of British Imperialism in India. but was caused by the ignorance and religious fanaticism of a handful of Sepoys and they called it "Sepoy Mutiny". Nothing can be farther from the truth. The men and women who organised and led this freedom war—Emperor Bahadur Shah, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Nana Sahib, Tantia Topi, Kunwar Singh and others—were either ruling princes or popular leaders and had no connection with the British Indian Army before the revolution.

The British after conquering a vast area of Hindustan by treachery and deceit began to exploit her systematically. World famous Indian industries which attracted traders from all parts of the world from time immemorial, were destroyed and British goods were dumped into India causing widespread unemployment. Indian cultivators were taxed to such an extent that there was nothing left for them after paying their dues to the British Raj. Famine and pestilence were regular features of the country. Millions of people perished of starvation and epidemics. Not satisfied with this plunder and loot, the greedy Britishers began to look around for fresh fields for exploitation. Their eyes rested on the wealthy states of independent Indian rulers, and they began to annex them one after another on some silly pretexts. Thus the Punjab, Burma, Satara, Nagpur, Oudh, Jhansi and other states were annexed to the British territory. These annexations and exploitation opened the eyes of the Indians and they decided to end the British rule. So they rose in revolt.

Great Secrecy

Of all the marvellous incidents connected with the Indian War of Independence, the most marvellous was the secrecy with which the movement was organised. Even after one complete year of open war the British still persisted innocently in their belief that the revolution was due to the greased cartridges. The fact that the British Raj had not the least idea of the extensive organisation is easily explained when we know that the Indian officials and the police in the British employ, were themselves revolutionaries. They camouflaged their activities by the apparent unsympathetic attitude towards those revolutionaries who were caught red-handed.

After many secret deliberations between leaders in different parts of India it was decided to strike on 31st May 1857; but an unfortunate incident precipitated the matter. Some Sepoys in Meerut were tortured and sentenced to long-term imprisonment for disobedience. Their comrades decided to wait until 31st May to avenge the British misdeeds. But the women in the Bazaars of Meerut taunted them for their apparent cowardice and to save their face they revolted on the 10th, three weeks before the scheduled time. Revolutionaries in other parts of India were not aware of the Meerut revolt and those who came to know of it were undecided as to the course of action to be taken. And when they arrived at a decision they were too late.

After disposing the Britishers in Meerut, the Sepoys began their march on to Delhi, spreading flames of revolution on their way. They were joined by the Sepoys in Delhi. Together they proclaimed Bahadur Shah as Emperor of India. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages of this war, ill-luck and faulty leadership gradually brought about the final collapse and subjugation of Indians. The first war of Independence thus ended in failure and Indians were forcibly disarmed. Nevertheless, such heroes as the Rani of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, Kunwar Singh and Nana Sahib live like eternal stars in the nation's memory. Such places as Delhi, Allahabad, Benares, Aligarh, Nasirabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Lucknow and Meerut will always be remembered by every Indian as scenes of heroic battles fought by the revolutionaries in 1857 and 1858.

British Atrocities

The atrocities committed by the British during the revolution and after are too well-known to be recounted here. Even British historians openly admit that it is better not to write anything about General Neill's cruelties. Hundreds of thousands of Indians were hung on tree branches after being subjected to cruel torture. Many villages were burnt down together with their inhabitants. Fires were so quickly and skillfully lighted that no one had any chance of escape. If any one tried to escape he was immediately shot down. Thus perished thousands of men, women and children, women with infants in their arms and babes on the breasts. Many of the revolutionaries were tied to the mouth of cannons and blown to atoms.

There were many causes for the failure of the revolution. The most important of these was lack of proper leadership. There was no central command to guide the activities of revolutionaries in different and far flung provinces and hence coordination was not possible. The revolutionaries in one place did not know what was happening in another place. Another reason was the early revolt of the Meerut Sepoys upsetting the plan of the revolutionaries. At the time the revolution was scheduled to take place, from Barrackpore to Agra, a distance of 750 miles, there was only one white regiment and if the revolutionaries had risen together at the scheduled time the complete success of the revolution would have been assured within the course of a single day. The British taking advantage of the Meerut rebellion rushed their troops who were returning from the Persian campaign and who were ignorant of actual state of affairs, to put down the revolt.

True, the revolution failed. But it was successful in that it awoke the Indians from their long, deep slumber and opened their eyes to the danger of continued British rule. It gave the Indians national consciousness and spirit of independence. Arms or no arms, the Indians have ever since fought the British whenever they got an opportunity. But our experience of more than half a century has taught us that we cannot realise our freedom without resorting to arms. That is why we have organised an army in East Asia. What were lacking in 1857 were proper leadership and an ideal to fight for. Now we have in the person of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose a leader who can lead us to victory. We have powerful allies to help us. We have a clear-cut plan for the future of our motherland. Our fight will be a long and bitter one. We may have to meet setbacks now and then but we will surmount all difficulties and win our freedom.

Fuehrer Doenitz Orders Surrender Of German Army

Lisbon, May 8 (Domei)—Germany surrendered unconditionally Monday at 2.41 p.m. French Time, press dispatches from London announced, according to newscasts intercepted here.

The surrender of the Reich to the Anglo-Americans and Soviet Union was made at General Dwight Eisenhower's Headquarters at Rheims, France, by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff for the German Army. This was announced officially after German broadcasts told the German people that Grand-Admiral Doenitz had ordered the unconditional surrender of all German fighting forces.

Lisbon, May 8 (Domei)—Germany's unconditional surrender took place at 2.41 p.m. French Time Monday, at a little red house which is the Headquarters of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in Rheims, France, thus bringing the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months, and six days, an Associated Press newscast said. The surrender pact was signed for Germany by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff for the German Army, for the Supreme Allied Command by Lieut.-General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff for General Eisenhower, for the Soviet Union by General Ivan Susloparoff, and for France by General Francois Sevel.

Associated Press said General Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterwards Jodl and his fellow delegate General Admiral Hans Georg Friedsburg were received by Eisenhower.

Transfer Of Troops From Europe Held Not Feasible

Tokyo, May 9 (Domei)—The Yomiuri-Hochi commenting on the possibility of the anti-Axis transfer to East Asia of armed forces and war materials from the European theatre of war where the fighting came to an end, stressed the difficulties which will beset the enemy in attempting such a wholesale movement.

It pointed out in the first place enemy aircraft used in the European war theatre are not suitable in the Pacific theatre as they lack sufficient cruising range. That the United States is already giving more attention to the production of B-29's and P-51's and P-38's instead of B-24's and P-38's clearly indicates that the United States herself realizes this defect.

Secondly, the United States is worried over the fact that she may lose the chance of participating in post-war management of Europe if her full strength is diverted to the Pacific war. The also announced reduction by 2,000 in the monthly production of aircraft clearly reflects the United States scheme for reconversion of industry to cope with the new European situation.

Thirdly, United States troops which took part in the European war had hitherto been promised that they would be sent home after the termination of the European war. Therefore, any attempt to transfer them to the Pacific theatre immediately may naturally give rise to many difficulties. Even if the United States military authorities attempt to carry out the transfer it will be necessary to send troops home first, and only after giving them two or three months' leave can these troops be used for the defence of the United States homeland, replacing the present home guards who might be dispatched to the Pacific theatre. A huge number of transports will be required for this purpose.

Fourthly, the United States at present has practically no war vessels in the European theatre, while Britain has also sent almost all standard aircraft-carriers to the Pacific, retaining only several converted carriers. It is doubtful that Britain will use all her naval strength in the Pacific war knowing she will be able to maintain her position in Europe only by her naval power.

Britain is at present giving the utmost attention to relations with the Soviet Union, particularly for the prevention of the Bolshevization of Europe. Thus, it is impossible for Britain to dispatch large troops to the East Asia war theatre.

Meanwhile, conflicts between the Soviet Union and Anglo-Americans can be clearly seen in the current San Francisco Conference. The journal concluded by declaring that all the enemy will be able to transfer to the Pacific war theatre from Europe will be arms and ammunition which can be moved with relatively less difficulty.

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